One of the most remarkable philanthropic endeavours of our day was that of the American philanthropist, Nathan Straus, who, appalled at the wastage of child-life through the inroads of tuberculosis, devoted his whole energies to an attempt to grapple with the problem at its source. In 1890 he installed a system for the distribution of sterilised milk to the poor of New York. A greatly reduced infant mortality shewed that the experiment was more than justified. He then set about installing this same system and providing pasteurised milk in various other cities of the United States and abroad, maintaining his own laboratory for this object. It was through his efforts that the relationship of bovine tuberculosis to the spread of the disease was finally demonstrated at the Eighth International Tuberculosis Conference at Stock-holm in 1909. Immediately afterwards, developing this idea, he established the first Tuberculosis Preventorium for children. During one period of his life, he gave away more than his income to charity: he sold his yacht, and his wife sold her jewels, so that the proceeds could be devoted to more useful purposes. But the aged philan-thropist retained his greatest treasure—a slip of paper which he carried about in his pocket to his last day, on which were shewn the numbers of infant deaths in New York before and after he introduced his scheme.

Another American philanthropist who did work in this direction, though not on so large a scale, was the inventor, Emile Berliner, who was a foremost advocate of milk pasteurisation, besides doing much to

popularise preventive medicine. It is noteworthy that a similar system was set up in France by another Jew, Henri de Rothschild—& rare instance of the heir to wealth who has devoted his whole energy to science and philanthropy—who founded the first Infant Consultations in Paris and was instrumental in establishing milk-depots for the